Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver-sts. Affairs at the Capital.

stol Disputch to The N. F. Trobone
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 21, 1183.

There have been no receptions at the White House to sy, the President being indi-posed.

The President a few days since, told a distinguished system Democrat that he read to John A. Dix his angural Address and that Dix, with seeming sincerity,

percent of every word of it.
D. H. Dustin, of New York, has been appointed District eracy of Minnesota. From Washington.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gardiner's Counsel used another effort to get up the se of John Charles Gazeiner to-day. The District Attory opposed it principally on the ground that Government asset out another Commission; he should be ready to need as soon as they returned, which he calculated would by the 15th July. Gardiner's Councel intimated that by should also send out another Commission. A protected discussion took place, when, under the circumsness, the Court declined to fix any day for the trial. The President has been slightly indisposed to day on accent of which no reception took place at the White space. WASHINGTON, Tocolay, June 21, 1853.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.
HALIFAX, N.S., Tuesday, Jene 21, 9 P. M. 1853.
here are no signs of the steamship Niagara up to the
ent hour. She is now in her eleventh day out.

The Weather.
PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 21, 1572.
The thermometer has been as high as 98 deg, in the shade this city to day.
BOSTON, Tuesday, June 21, P. M., 1873.
At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer here stood se deg, in the shade. About 5 o'clock the wind changed the East, and it became much cooler.

Drowned white Bathing.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Tuesday, June 21, 1838.

A young lady named Catharine Ann King, while bathing a night, about 10 o'clock, in the river, was carried round her depth and drowned. Stenmship Ashore.

The bark Victory, from Clentuegos, reports seeing a see masted steamship ashore on Chincoteague Shoals on 19th inst. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 21, 1833.

The Liquer Law in Michigan.

DETROIT, Monday, Jone 29, 1853.

This city gives a majority of 300 in favor of the Maine quor Law. Judging from the returns thus far received smthe interior, the State will give a majority not far cort of 10,000 or four to 1, in favor of the law.

Southern Mail Items. The recent war rumors in relation to an alliance between ain. England and Mexico, appear to be generally be-wed in the South and excite much comment among the

Southern Mail Failure, &c.

BALTIMORE, Inceday, June 21, 1853.

We have no mail to-right south of Ronmond.

The first branch of our City Council have passed an orman and the passed of the passed of

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE-EXTRA SESSION. ALSANY, Tuesday, June 21, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. BEEKMAN, from a majority of the Select Commitse, (himself and Mr. Bartiett.) reported the Jones Wood
bark bill, amended so as to vest in five commissioners, to
a spointed by the new Common Council, the power of
seignating where a park shall be, the commissioners to
arree without pay. Mr. B.'s report examined the subject
riph ability.

Mr. COOLEY expressed his dissent. He had a report in

ies on the table.

Mr. MÖRGAN reported the Grocer's Steam Sugar Re-hery Company's bill complete.

Also the bill providing for founding a garden in New-York ir herticultural purposes.

Mr. VANDERBIL I reported complete the bill providing or the service of process in certain cases, and also a bill by bringing to speedy trial and determination the suit gainst the people of the State of New-York, impleaded

gainst the people of the State of New-York, impleaded ith Trinity Church.

Mr. MORGAN reported a bill in relation to the power and duties of the Mayor and authorities of New-York to ablic parks.

STES.
SILLS PASSED, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

Amending the law relative to the debts of married women.

Executions for debts incurred before, to issue on estate of narried women.

To regulate the compensation of the Street Assessors in the City of New York.

The Executive session was commenced.
The Governor transmitted the nominations of John A Lennedy and Terrence Donnelly as Commissioners of Emitration, in place of Caleb Barstow and George W. Blunt, those terms of service states.

Thomas A. Whitney, and Nathaniel Davies, as Loan Commissioners for West-hester.

McIntyre Frazer, the same for Fulton.

James Gilchrist and Joseph L. Goodspeed, the same for Factor.

James Chichres and Joseph Mapes, the same for Orange.

Jas R. Dixon and Joseph Mapes, the same for Crange.

R. D. Luttle and E. Clark, the same for Kishmond.

John A. Russell, the same for Warren.

H. H. Terry and E. Hance, the same for Suffolk.

John H. Lienes Jr., the same for Livingston.

Mr. VANDERBILL reported in favor of the Brooklyn

larbor master commattens.
Mr. UPHAM moved to table the report.
Mr. COOLEY hoped this would prevail.
Mr. COKNELL cesired to know the reasons.
The vote was taken, and the motion of Mr. Upham pre-

alied.

Mr. PIERCE moved to discharge the Senators from the lt, in relation to the New York Harbor-masters, and that the same be confirmed.

Mr. WRIGHT—This is a very singular course. Those Stanters have not asked to be discharged. They may have been too busy to attend to it.

Mr. MORGAN—There are several nominations before 28,70 or 80 motions, and the whole, including those referred to to day, would be brought up. Communications from the Executive in relation to the other nominations, lare been within the last half hour received, which the Committee have not yet had time to examine. He is and had been taking information in relation to the nominations.

Mr. CORNELL was apprehensive that unless the Senater frelieved these Senators from the embarrassment of ascertaining whether Democratic nominees are fit to hold ate relieved these Senators from the embarrassment of ascertaining whether Democratic nominees are fit to hold effice, those Senators would find the duty a perpetual one. Mr. BEEKMAN—It would be very disrespectful to con-rider these nominations, while these communications were assymmed.

Mr COOLEY—The valuable documents presented by Mr COOLEY—The valuable documents presented by the Executive certainly ought to be examined. It is well known hat the Executive has for six months been occu-pled in endeavoring to ascertain the proper nomination. Even yet the entire number of the effices are not filled. These nominees live in New York, and he believed the Sca-sters from the City as competent to decide as the honora-ble Senators from Chemiung and Ulster. There is no hot had in this hot weather.

hate in this hot weather.

Mr. PIERCE could not think that these nominees were mr. PIERCE could not think that these nonneces were secomp-tent or unit; no such idea existed in the mind of my Senator. This Committee has had ample time. It is the inclination, not the time, that is wanting. It seems to be the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Mr. COOLEY—Yes, the Executive has taken six months.

Mr. PIERCE—It is want of inclination. The further

Mr. PIERCE—It is want of inclination. The further they go the difficulties increase.

Mr. BABCOCK thought the course designed by the Senter from the Xth a very unusual one. Even the political fields of the nominees seem to doubt it. And Mr. B. quoted The True Democrate, which says "the nominees are utterly repugnant to the Democracy." Surely this is multionary to the Committee. Nor is this opinion confined to one paper. He quoted The New York Atlas as confirming the views taken by The Democrat.

Mr. COINELL thought some Senators were very slow a obtaining the information. The Superintendent of the

Mr. CORNELL thought some Senators were very slow a obtaining the information. The Superintendent of the Salt Springs was an instance. That had laid on the table. They utterfy decline to walk up and face the music. The Whig party are slow in acquiring knowledge. After the last Baltimore Convention, (Democratic,) they would not besere that the Democratic party were united.

Mr. UPHAM desired to cool off the heat of his friend tem the XXVIth. When Gov. Hunt's nominations were tent in they were pocasted—locked up—never reported.

Mr. CORNELL thought the action had been sustained by the people, and was wise.

Be people and was vise.

Mr. BABCOCK read from the acknowledged organ of the Democracy in New York, to show that the Democracy of New-York characterized it as the most un worthy nomination that could have been selected. Democratic authority ays some of them "cannot tell the main-mast of a ship was the however?"

VAN SCHOONHOVEN thought the case of the

Springs Superintendent should be a warning ast precipitancy. Indeed the Governor has taken five x months before he has ventured to send them in, and it six months before he has ventured to send them in, and be are asked to jump them though at once—this, too thile the Democratic presses of the locality are warning a not to be hasty. If Democratic documents don't admonate as, what will? The nominees must feel uneasy. They have been waiting since first January.

If, CONGER considered the question of acceptability to the Democratic party, as settled by the nomination of the Governor.

If, VAN SCHOONHOVEN continued this debate, and the the resolution of Mr. Pierce, instructing the Sense.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN continued this debate, and an the resolution of Mr. Pierce, instructing the Sennar from the 1st to report the Harbor Master nominations, as it was lost.

Arms—Mears, Barlett, Bennett, Bristol, Conger, Cornell, Davon-Master, Jones, Oila, Pierce, Smith, Snow—11.

Arms—Mears, Babecck, Bicekman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kie-Barlett, Babecck, Bicekman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kie-Barlett, Van Scheonhoven, Ward, Williams, Wrights—18.

Mr. CONGER reported favorably on the monitation of strain notaries from the 11d District, James E. Van Steenlurgh, Hiram Mead.

Mr. COOLEY denied that he, although one of the Senates from the 2d, had been consulted in relation to this. It

was the greatest possible impudence on the part of the member from the add.

Mr. COOLEY moved to is, on the table. Lost by the casting you of the Lieutenant Go. ernor.

Mr. COOLEY moved to reconsides. Lost by the same

Mr. COOLEY repeiled the idea that there was any can in the Senate to whom any act of its scald be imperioenced or imprudence. He had submitted to personal scarrility and abuse long enough. He had done so, because he believed that it would right itself, and be not at last by an universal disapprobation. Mr. C. had hyped he was done with the member from the VIIth That Senator is the very last individual who ought to talk about sourrility. He had presented here one of the vilest things ever offered to a legi-lative body—an insult to every member of the Senate. That had produced the alienation that existed and that was not yet done with. It should yet be taken up and discussed. He stall not rise here unrebuted. He (Mr. C.) had been compelled to reply to the lies and abuse of that member against him, known world-wide. Untrammelled and unbarnessed, he would do his duty.

Mr. COOLEY withdraw his opposition.

Mr. CONGER (in aliasion to what Mr. Cooley said about the presentation of the John L. V. Hill man memorial) said he believed the Senate would, by a very large vote, when ever the subject should come up, fully exonerate him. He had alluded to the rest, because other and greater questions were before the Senate. If the same rule of scrutny sought to be extended to this memorial should be had in relation to other memorials, three-fourths of them would be excluded. The nommation was confirmed as were the other Notaries of the County districts, as was that of Row land Gardner as Attorney for Oneida Indians.

The Senate resumed legislative business.

Mr. UPHAM, by consent, presented petitions for the Niagara Ship Canal

Mr. TABER, several for the same from business men of Mr. COOLEY repelled the idea that there was any wan

Niagara Ship Canal Mr. TABER, several for the same from business men of

Mr. CLARK, for the same. Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The bill relative to the taxation of Union Raiload Co. in Troy, was passed.

The Senate could not agree how they would take up the

Mr. OTIS: To cut off all amendments, I now move the

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. HUTCHINS called from the table the report of the Select Committee in relation to the consolidation of Brook lyn. Williamsburgh and Bushwick.

Mr. O BRIEN, from the minority of the Committee, submitted a report against the act to consolidate.

The question being whether the House would agree to the Majority Report, who reported the bill complete.

Mt. O'BRIEN moved to refer both reports to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report forthwith complete.

plete.
Mr. HUTCHINS opposed the motion.
Mr. SEARING reviewed the history of the bill, and urged
the agreeing to the report.
The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The special order being the resolution to impeach John

The special order being the resolution to impeach John C. Mather, was then announced.

Mr. LOOMIS had consent to offer the following preamble and resolutions which lie over under the rule:

Whereor, resolutions have been presented to this House, instructing the Select Committee, who reported the resolution to impeach Jones C. Mather, to introduce a resolution impeaching other State officers, which resolution was not received by the House on the ground that they were offered at times when, by the standing rules of the House, they were out of order; and

Whereou, This House will not assume, by refusing to receive said resolution, that they were not offered in good faith, for the purpose of procuring an investigation into the official conduct of those State officers, but, on the contrary it is due to the movers thereof to assume that they were influenced by a proper desire to ascertain whether good cause exists for impeachment; and

Hierons, it is also due to the public officers implicated in the said resolution, and that however, the implication in the said resolution, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolution, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolution, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolution, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolutions, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolutions, and that no obstacle streets, through the mere forms of resolution, and that house, should be interposed: Therefore, Resolved, That the said select Committee do proceed immediately, after a vote upon the resolution imposching Join C. Mathica is taken, to investigate the official conduct of author of the State officers, or all of them, to the end that they be impeached if good case exists.

Mr. LOOMIS took the floor and proceeded. He said he desired to keep this case free from all others, not burden it with any imaginary or real charges against others. Each should stand by itself. He reviewed the several distinct

should stand by itself. He reviewed the saveral distinct charges, namely:

1. An unlawful expenditure upon the Troy Dock.
2. A failure to visit the Canals as required by law.
3. Omission to look after appraals.
4. Holding so large a sum of money in his hands, and not paying it out to contractors as required.
5. Taking pay for travel without having done it.
6. Participation in voting for the lettings of 1851.
Mr. HASTINGS desired to shoulder his part of the responsibility of the House, and direct, so far as he could, a correct decision.
Mr. D. B. TAYLOR followed, and reviewed the positions that had been taken relative to the Troy Dock.

Mr. B. R. TA LOR followed, and reviewed the positions that had been taken relative to the Troy Dock.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to suspend the special order of o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

Mr. HADLEY complete the bill relative to Marine Court of New York. Third reading.

Mr. NOBLE, for division of the 19th Ward in New-York.

Mr. NOBLE, for division of the 19th Ward in New-York into two wards, recommending a concurrence in the amendments of the Senste.

The question being taken upon concurring in the amendments, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. HUTCHINS called up the bill under consideration at the time of the special order.

The question was upon the motion to refer both reports (upon the set to consolidate Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick.) to the Committee on Judiciary to report complete.

plete.
Mr. HUTCHINS moved to amend the report forthwith. Lost.
Mr. HADLEY moved to refer to the Committee upon

Cities and Villages.

Pending which, the House took a recess to 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. W. TAYLOR asked consent to move forward the bill to amend the law of 1848 to Incorporate Benevolent Secieties.

Mr CHAMBERLAIN had consent to introduce a bill to

amend the General Railroad Law.

Mr. COOK asked consent to effer a resolution to adjourn sine die on Tuesday, the "28th inst. Objected to.

Mr. SEARING had consent to introduce a bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn. Referred to Kings County

delegate.
The Special Order—the Impeachment Case—was laid

aside.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize any Railroad in the State to subscribe to the Steek of the Utica and Alleghany Valley Railroad.

In relation to the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court, in New York, relative to under

To change the name of the "American Oil Company" to National Oil Company."

Adjourned. ALBANY. Senatorial Dignity-Executive Appointments-Emi-grant Passengers-Cost of Extra Session-Court of Appeals.

respondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Tuesday, June 21, 1853.

ALBANY, Tossday, June 21, 1853.

The spectators in the lobby of the Senate were, to-day, treated to another entertainment of New York State Senatorial dignity. It would be difficult to place upon paper a correct representation of the scenes almost daily enacted in the Senate Chamber. Those on Executive Session days are beyond the power of portraying. The Reporters never attempt a sketch of these scenes, and the consequence is, those outside the walls of the Capital never obtain the slightest idea of the manner in which Senators not only discrease themselves but the which Senators not only diagrace themselves but the

body of which they are members.

At 12 o'clock to-day the President announced the Senate in Executive Session, and presented the following

nominations from the Governor:
commissioners for toaning centain moneys of the united
Livingsion County.—John H. Jones, Jr., vice Wm. Nair.
Suffick County.—Henry H. Terry, vice Henry Pike: Edmund Bunce,
vice John H. Tuthill.

Laringtion County.—John H. Jores, Jr., vice Wm. Nair.
Suguak County.—Heary H. Terry, vice Henry Pike; Edmund Bunce,
vice John H. Tuthill.
He arress County.—John A. Russell, vice James C. Clark.
He arress County.—John A. Russell, vice James C. Clark.
He arress County.—John A. Russell, vice Damei Clausen; Ephraim
Clark, vice Henry Cechran.
Clark, vice Henry Cechran.
Clark vice Henry H. Hasferd; James
Cladwell and Alex. Compbell.
L. Goodyneed, vice Johne Roberts.
Fullow County.—Moltyre Fraser, vice Laban Captron.
Fullow County.—Moltyre Fraser, vice Laban Captron.
Whatiel Eaylis, vice James Dist.
COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
John A. Kennedy and Tervoce Domnelly. New-York—rice George
W. Blunt and Caleb Barstow, whose terms of office have expired.
TRUSTRESS OF THE SHAMN'S FUND RETREAT.
Nathariel Brigs, vice J. Funk.
Notaries Fullic.
Duchus County.—Joel Benion, of Armenia, Wayne Co.; William
H. Hecck; also Robert W. Abley, vice Robert Ashley.
New York-Cip.—Samuel Brown, James N. Pierson, John Newland, and William H. Browne.
These nominations were referred to the appropriate
Committees, when Mr. Vandermant reported for the
consideration of the Senate the nomination of Jerome
Ryerson and George Remsen, of Brooklyn, for Harbor
Masters of the port of New-York.
Mr. Urham moved to lay the report on the table,
which motion prevailed by the following vote:
AYES—Mesers Barbock, Beckman, Clark, Cooley, Hantington, MeElwain, Morgan, Minney, Newcomb. Pisit, Taber, Upham, Van
Schoenboven, Ward, William Wraght—18.
NAYS—Mesers Bartlett, Bemeat, Bristol, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Jones, Kirby, One, Pierce, Rogers, Smilto, Snow, Vanderinh—14.
Mr. Plence them moved to discharge the Scantors
from the First Judicial District from the further consideration of the nominations before them, and that
those nominations be confirmed.
On this motion a spirited debate ensued, and the mo-

those nominations be confirmed.

On this motion a spirited debate ensued, and the mo-

On this motion a spirited decode ensured, and the motion was finally lost, as follows:

YESS—Mesers Battlett, Bennett, Bristol, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Jones, Olis, Pierce, Smith, Snow—11.

NAYS—Mesers, Babecck, Heekman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kirley, McElwain, Morgan, Munroe, Newcouch, Plait, Taber, Upham, Funderbill, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Williams, Wright—18.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee consisting of the Scinators from the IId Judicial District, rose to report in favor of confirming the nominations of a few Notaries Public in Duchess Co.

Public in Duchess Co.

the report, same to his rescue, and a motion by Mr. Cooley to lay the confirmation on the table was lost.
The nominations were then confirmed.
The following nominations, sent in last week, were also confirmed:

AGENT FOR THE CHONDINGS TRIES OF INDIANS ROWLAND II. Gardiner. Chenange Co.—Threadors C. Genunis.

Albany Co.—Henry A. Alban vice John H. Evertson, roughed; Wa

Chemage Co.—Therdore C. Grunts.
Album Co.—Henry A. Allen vice John H. Evertson, resigned; Wm.
Jeckson, a new appointment.
Ch., tec. Co.—Genree W. Palmer vice Edward M. Croaby.
Ducks, v. Co.—James E. v. an Steenhargh, a re appointment.
Lesengetic Co.—Wim. H. Whitmer, respectively: Lockwood L. Daty,
Maddanian Co.—Alphona W. Blye.
Montgomery Co.—James Syraker.
Decided Co.—Brown H. Williams, James S. Lynch and Charles S.
Williams, of Utics, relappointments.
Finings Co.—Jra Mend, a new appointment.
The Co.—Jra Mend, a new appointment.
The Co.—Jra Mend, a new appointment.

The Senate then resumed Legislative business. A memorial was received in the House this m A memorial was received in the House this morning from E McIntosh, President of the Albany and Sche-nectady Railroad Company, and Russel Sage, President of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company, deny-ing the allegations set forth in the petition of inhabi-tants of Montgomery County sent to the House a few days since, in relation to the accommodation and treat-ment of Emigrant Passengers on the cars of the Cen-tral Line of Railroads. They say they have some fifty new cars in constant use for the accommodation of eminew cars in constant use for the accommodation of emi-grants; that they are well-ventilated and kept clean &c. &c. They ask the privilege of a hearing before the Committee to which the matter was referred, which was

granted: as also a similar privilege was granted to the Montgomery County petitioners.

I have made an estimate as to the cost of the Extra Session of the Legislature. A resolution for a final adjournment on the 28th inst. was offered to-day and rejected without consideration. A fair inference, then, is that an adjournment will not be effected before the 1st of the Table That helps the cost of workers charge for the July. That being the case, and members charge for the time occupied by Recess the Session will comprise scenty-siz days. The cost to the State per day amounts to \$791: seventy-six days at \$791 per day amounts to \$58,116, exclusive of mileage. And this is the cost of

sheer factionsness.

The Court of Appeals commenced its June Term this morning at the Capitol. Present: Ruggles, Ch. Judge: Gardiner, Jewett, Johnson, Morse, Willard, Mason and

Gardiner, Jewett, Johnson, Morse, Willard, Mason and Taggart, Judges.

A motion was made in cause No. 1, McCracken, resy't, as; Morris and others apple, that the remitting be sent to the Court below in pursuance of a judgment of affirmance by default heretofore entereddenied without costs. The cause set down for argument next Monday, (7.) John V. I. Pryn, for motion, Charles W. Sanfort, opposed. Story and others, appellants ag: Mills and motion; respondents, Motion by respondents to dismiss the appeal grained with costs. John Sherwood for motion; Charles W. Sandford, upposed.

No. 24 Murray, appellant, agt. Sauds and another, respondents. Submitted. Heavy R. Myasit, connect.

No. 2. Kane, by her wext friend, appellant, agt. Astor and others, respondents. Argued. James J. King and Wim. Cartis. Noyes for appellant, Desire Lord and Joshus Cott for respondents. Not cuncinded. No. 27. Exchanged by stipulation with No. 192.

No. 106, 133 and 124 struck off moter the rules.

Grongta.-Hon, Edward Y. Hill, in a letter to R. J. Grongia.—Hon. Edward Y. Hill, in a letter to R. J. Morgan, published in The La Grange Reporter, has refused to permit his name to go before the convention shortly to assemble in Milledgeville to nominate a candidate for Governor. He gives as a reason that he is not and will not be a candidate for any office, as he intends to retire to private life. Hon. T. H. Trippe, of Cass, is a candidate for Judge of the Cherokee Circuit. Hom. Wen D. Diesein, H. Charles S. Hoers, and Hon. Lo. wm. B. Fleming, Hon. Charles S. Henry, and Hon. Jo-seph W. Jackson, are candidates in the Eastern Circuit. Hon. Charles Murphy has announced himself as an In-dependent candidate for Congress in the IVth District.

ALABAMA.—On the reassembling of the Democratic Congressional Convention in the Mobile District, Col. Philip Philips was renominated for Congress, as the previous nomination of Col. P. was not considered to be fairly made by the friends of other candidates.

A man (or beast) in New-Athany, Indians, recently s his mother for services rendered fifteen years ago! He lest the suit, failing to prove his account. Let somebody throw him in the river.

throw him in the river.

[Terre Haute (Ind.) Expres. June 15.

George W. Johnson has become associated with William
M. Cornelly. (formerly of New York.) in the publication
of The Bloomington [Ind.) Gazette, an Independent paper, "devoted to genuine Democracy, truth, morality,
general intelligence, fun, and local interests."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT. Dates: Havre and London, June S.

The steamer Humboldt, Capt Lines, arrived yesterday from Havre and Cowes, with 125 passengers, and a cargo of 550 tuns of merchandise, 15 merino sheep, and some Norman horses. Among the passengers are W. C. Bryant, Esq., Editor of

The N. Y. Evening Post: R. Schleiden, Special Envoy from Bremen to the United States; R. Bingham, Consul General and Charge from the English Government to Caraccas; N Brown, late U. S. Consul at Rome: R. W. Sykes, Esq. bearer of dispatches from the U. S. Legation at Paris, and Rev. E. E. Adams, of the American Chapel at Havre.

The Humboldt did not pass the Needles till * A. M., June having been detained by a thick fog. She had head winds almost all the time of the voyage. The following is her list of passengers:

The following is her list of passengers:

Misc Col. Francont, Schildren and 2 servents, Miss Nina Frement,
Misc Col. Eleil, W. G. Bryant, R. W. Sykes, bearer of dispatches from
U.S. Legation at Paris, Dr. J. Trudeau, Miss. Prokham, Miss C. H.
Arnold, J. Meyer, C. Laisnee, E. Therlat, R. Desmalls Chales Berard, Jules Duffor, Rev. Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze and child, Mr. and Mrs. Olmiscad and
child, Mrs. Sirver, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Pike, 4 children
and 3 servant, Miss. J. H. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown and 2 children, Miss A. M. Brown, Master J. C. Brown, Miss. H. Valdrath, Mr.
and Mrs. R. Bimham, J. H. Faxon, L. Baschelard, Mr. and Mrs. Pauve,
Sisters M. Pernoud, A. Martine, A. Jennett, T. Bonnard, F. G. Bell, L.
Dauton, Ellis Smyth, H. M. Williams, Aug. Debagne, Jeanne, Rev.
J. M. Villars, Trevis, V. Badon, G. Wattinger, George F. Dunning, G.
L. Taylor, A. J. Chavson, M. Zabrinis, Miss. Larger, M.

The Baltic reached Liverpeal on the 7th inst., after a run

of a little over 10 days.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Russian Humbug-Gladstone's Failure-Sir Charles Wood's East Indian Reforms. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribbane According to a dispatch from Berne, the Bundesrath has canceled the judgment pronounced by the Court Martial at Fribourg against the late issurrectionists, ordering them to be brought before the Ordinary Courts, unless should they be pardoned by the Cantonal Council Here, then, we have the first of the heroic deeds accompanying the "rupture between Switzerland and Austria" the infallible result of which I traced in a former letter

on the European "Model Republic."

In transmitting to you the news of the Prussian Government having ordered several Artillery officers on furlough ab oad to return immediately to their duties, I stated, by mistake, that those officers were engaged in instructing the Russian army, while I intended to have

instructing the Russian army, while I intended to have said the Turkish artillery, in field-practice.

All the Russian Generals, and other Russians residing at Paris have received orders to return to Russia without delay. The language adopted by M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Euvoy at Paris, is rather menacing, and letters from Petersburg are ostentatiously shown by him, in which the Turkish questionis treated assez caralic rement. A rumor has issued from the same quarter, reporting that Russia demands from Persis the cession of the territory of Astrabad, at the south-eastern extremity of the ritory of Astrabad, at the south-eastern extremity of the Caspian Sea. Russian merchants, at the same time, dispatch, or are reported to have dispatched, orders to their London agents, "not to press any sales of grain so "the present juncture, as prices were expected to rise "in the imminent eventuality of a war." Lastly, confidential hints are being communicated to every news-paper, that the Russian troops are marching to the fron-tiers—that the inhabitants of Jassy are preparing for their reception—that the Russian Consul at Galatz has bought up an immense number of trees for the throwing of several bridges across the Danube, and other casards. the breeding of which has been so successfully carried on by the Augsburg Guzette and other Austro Russian These, and a lot of similar reports, communications,

These, and a tot of similar reports, communications, etc., are nothing but so many ridiculous attempts on the part of the Russian agents to strike a wholesome terror into the western world, and to push it to the continuance of that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russian that policy of extension that the cover of which Russian that policy of extension that the cover of which Russian the cover of which Russian that the cover of which Russian the c

of that policy of extension, under the cover of which Russia hopes, as heretofore, to carry out her projects upon the East. How systematically the spane of mystification is being played, may be seen from the following:

Last week, several French papers notoriously in the pay of Russia, made the discovery, that the "real "question was less between Russia and Turkey" than between Petersburg and Mossow—i. between the Czar and the Old Russian party; and that "for the autocrat, there would be less danger in war, "than in the vengeance of that conquest-urging party, which has so often shown how it deals with monarchs that displease it." that displease it."
Prince Menchikeff, of course, is the "head of this

party." The Times and most of the English papers did not fail to reproduce this absurd statement, the one in consciousness of its meaning: the others, perhaps, its unconscious dupes. Now, what conclusion was the pub-lic intended to draw from this novel revelation! That Public in Duchess Co.

Mr. Cooley objected to the report, claiming that the Senator was making the report without authority.

Here a scene ensued of the most disgraceful character.

Mr. Otis, who had instructed Mr. Coser to make over his own warlike Old-Russians, or that Nicholas, Nichelas, in retreating under ridicule, and abandoning his warlike attitude against Turkey, has wen a victory

actually going to war, only does so from the necessity of yielding to that (fabulous) party. At all events, "there would only be a victory of Mo-cow over Petersburg, "or of Petersburg over Moscow;" and, consequently,

none of Europe over Russia.

Respecting this famous Old-Russian party, I happen to know from several well-informed Russians, aristocrats themselves, with whom I have had much intercourse at Paris, that it has long been entirely extinct, and is only occasionally called back into apparent existence, when the Czar stands in need of some bugbear to frighten the West of Europe into passive endurance of his arrogant claims. Hence the resurrection of a Menchikoff, and his appropriate outfit in the fabulous Old-Russian style. There is but one party among the Russian nobles at tally feared by the Czar—the party whose aim is the establishment of an aristocratico-constitutional system, none of Europe over Russia. stablishment of an aristocratico-constitutional system, after the pattern of England.

Besides these different spectres conjured up by Rus-France, another attempt to bring about the same result has just been made, by the publication of a work entitled. L'Empire Rasse le puis le Congres de Vicane, by Viscount de Beaumont-Vassy. It will be sufficient to extract one sentence only, for the purpose of characterising this consecution.

extract one sentence only, for the purpose of characterising this opusculum:

"It is well known that a deposit of coin and ingots exists in the cellar of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. This hidden tecasere was officially estimated, on the 1st of January, 1850, at 90,763,361 si ver rables."

Has any one ever presumed to speak of the hidden treasure in the Bank of England: The "hidden treasure." of England:

ure" of Bussia is simply the metal reserve balancing a three times larger circulation of convertible notes, not to speak of the hidden amount of inconvertible paper issued by the Imperial Treasury. But, perhaps, this treasure may yet be called a "hidden" one, inasmuch as nobedy has ever seen it, except the few Petersburg merchants selected by the Czar's Government for the annual

inspection of the bags which hade it.

The chief demonstration of Russia in this direction is, however, an article published in the Journal des Débats, and signed by M. de St. Marc Girardin, that old Orlean-

and signed by M. de St. Marc Girardin, that old Orleanist sage. I extract:

"Europe has two great perils, according to us: Russia, which menaces her independence: and the Resolution, which menaces her social order. Now, she cannot be saved from one of these perils are up by axposing herself ertirely to the other. Does Europe believe that the knot of her independence, and especially of the independence of the Continent, is at Constantinopie, and that it is there that the question must be boldly decided, then that is war against Russia. In that war France and England would struggle to establish the independence of Europe. What struggle to establish the independence of Europe. Was would Germany do! We know not. But what we know is that in the present state of Europe, war would be the social revolution.

As a matterfoff course, M. de St. Marc-Girardin concludes in favor of peace on any condition against the social revolution, forgetting, however, that the Emperor of Russia has, at least, as much "horreur" of the revolu-tion as he bimself and his proprietor, M. Bertin.

Notwithstanding all these soporifies, administered by Russian diplomacy to the Press and people of England, "that old and obstimate" Aberdeen has been compelled to order Admira) Dundas to join the French fleet on the coast of Furkey, and even The Times, which, during the last few months, knew only how to write Russian, seems to have received a more English inspiration. It talks

new very big.

The Panish (once Schleswig-Holstein) question is beginning to create considerable interest in England, since the English Press, too, has at length discovered since the English Press, too, has at length discovered that it involves the same principle of Russian extension, as supplies the foundation of the Eastern complication. Mr. Urquhart, M. P., the well-known admirer of Parkey and Eastern Institutions, has published a pamphlet on the Danish Succession, of which an account will be given in a future letter. The chief argument put forward in the publication. the Danish Succession, of which an account in a future letter. The chief argument put forward in this publication is that the Sound is intended by Russia to perform the same functions for her in the North as the Dardanelles in the South, viz., the securing her maritime supremacy over the Baltic, in the same manner as the occupation of the Dardanelles would do with regard with Evicion.

the occupation of the Davananees would do win regard to the Euxine Some time since I gave you my opinion that the rate of interest would rise in England, and that such an oc-currence would have an unfavorable effect on Mr. Glad-stone's financial projects. Now, the minimum rate of discount has in the past week been actually raised by
the Bank of England from 3 per cent. to 34 per cent.,
and the failure I predicted for Mr. Gladsone's scheme
of conversion has become already a fact, as you may see
from the following statement:

Bank of England, Thursday, June 2, 1853,
Amount of new stock accepted until this day.

3 \$\frac{3}{2} \text{ permission} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (\$\frac{3}{2} \te

| 24 Perm | 218 or2 p/3 | 24 Perm | 218 or2 p/3 | 25 Perm | 25 Per

Total £1,650,363 16/7
Thus, of the whole amount of South Sea annuities of fered for conversion, only one-eighth has been taken, and of the twenty millions new stock created by Mr. Glad-stone, only one-twelfth has been accepted. Mr. Gladstone stone, only one-twelfth has been accepted. Mr. Gladstone will, therefore, be obliged to contract for a loan at a time when the rate of interest has increased and will most likely continue to increase, which loan must amount to £8,157,811. Failure! The saving of £100,000 anticipated from this conversion, and already placed to the credit of the Budget, has, accordingly, to be dispensed with. Respecting the great bulk of the Public Debt, viz: the £100,000,000 of 3 per cents, Mr. Gladstone has obtained, as the only result of his financial experiment, that another year will have clapsed on the 10th of Oct., 1853, during which he has been mable to give notice of any during which he has been mable to give notice of any conversion. The greatest mischief, however, is this, that £3,116,000 must be paid in money in a few days to holders of Exchequer Bills, who refuse to renew them of the terms offered by Mr. Gladstone. Such is the finan

cial success of the Government of " all the talents."

Lord John Russell, in the debate on the Ecclesiastical Revenues of Ireland, (House of Commons, 31st ult.) ex-pressed himself as follows:

"It has been evident, of late years that the Roman

"It has been evident, of late years that the Roman Catholic Clergy—looking to its proceedings in this country—looking to that church acting under the direction of its head, who himself a foreign sowereign, has simed at political power, [hear! hear!] which appears to me to be at variance with the due attachment to the Crown of this country, hear! hear!—with the due attachment to the general cause of liberty—with the due attachment to the duties a subject of the State should perform toward it—now, as I wish to speak with as much frankness as the hom rable gentleman who spoke last, let me not be misundersteed in this House. I am far from denying that there are many members of this House, and many members of the Koman Catholic persuasion, both in this causetry and in Ireland, who are attached to the Throne, and to the filterties of this country, but what I am saving many members of the Roman Cathode persussion, both in this canality and in Ireland, who are attached to the Throne, and to the liberties of this country, but what I am saying, and that of which I am convinced, is, that if the Roman Cathodic clercy had not reased power given to them, and if they, as ecclesiastics, were to exercise greater control and greater point cal influence they do now, that power would not be expressed in accordance with the cancel freedom that prevails in this country—[Hurrah]—and that neither in respect if political power, nor upon other subjects, would they favor that general freedom of discussion and that activity and energy of the human mind, that belongs to the spirit of the custitution of this country. [Flourish of trumpets.] I do not think that, in that respect, they are upon a par with the Presupterians of Scotland, (bappipes I ine Wesley and of this country. [General rapture.] I am obliged, then to conclude, most unwillingly to conclude, but most decidedly, that the endowment of the Roman Cathodic Religion in Ireland in the place of the endowment of the Frote start Church in that country, in connection with the State, is not an object which the Parliament of this country ought to adopt or to sanction.

Two days after this speech of Lord John, in which he

Two days after this speech of Lord John, in which he attempted for the six-thousandth time, to make a show of his love of "general freedom," by his zealous genu-

de his love of general recom, by his zealous genu-flexions before particular sects of Protestant bigotry, Messrs Sadleir, Keegh, and Monsell gave in their resig-nitions to the Coalition Ministry, in a letter addressed by Mr. Monsell to My Lord Aberdeen. My Lord Aber-ceen in his answer dated 3d June, asssures these gentle-"The reasons given by Lord John Russel and the sentiments of which you complain are not shared by me, nor by many of my colleagues. Lord John Russell desires me to say, that he did not impute want of loyalty to

the Reman Carbobes. Messrs. Sadler, Keoh and Monsell accordingly withdrew their resignations, and the arrangements for a general reconciliation passed off last night in Parlia-ment, "to the greatest satisfaction of Lord John Rus-

The last India Bill of 1783 proved fatal to the The last lines but of 17.5 proved ital to the Condition Cabinet of Mr. Fox and Lord North, The new India Bill of 1853 is likely to prove fatal for the Condition Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone and for the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell. But if the former were thrown over-board, because of their attempt to abolish the Courts of Directors and of Proprietors, the latter are threat-ened with a similar fate for the opposite reason. On June 3, Sir Charles Wood moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the Government of India. Sir Charles commenced by excusing the anomalous length of the speech he was about to deliver, by the "magnitude of the "sphices" and "the 150 000 000 of souls be had to deal "subject," and "the 150,000,000 of souls he had to deal "with." For every 39,000,000 of his fellow-subjects, Sir Charles could do no less than sacrifice one hour's breath. But why this precipitate legislation on that great subject," while you postpone it " for even the most triffing matters?" Because the Charter of the East India Company expires on the 30th April, 1854. But why not pass a temporary continuance bill, reserving to future discussion more permanent legislation? Because it cannot be expected that we shall ever find

**gradient many large design quietly with this "nat and important question"—i. e. of burking it in Parliamentary way. Beeitles we are fully informed in the present on opinion that it is necessary to legislate in the course of the present assistion, and the Governor than the course of the present assistion, and the Governor beginning to the present assistion, and the Governor than the course of the present assistion, and the Governor beginning that it is necessary to legislate in the course of the present assistion, and the Governor beginning that it is necessary to legislate in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the course of "hard in the course of the heat to admit its or "hard in the part of England and everything black on the eligible of the course of "hard in the course of "hard in the course of "hard in the part of England and everything black on the eligible of the course of "hard in the course of "hard in the course of "hard in the part of England heat the course of "hard in the cour a decrease in the consumption of salt, of 60,000 tms. a loss of revenue to the amount of £415,000, the total salt revenue amounting to £2,000,000. The measures proposed by Sir Charles, and "comprised in a very stall the salt revenue amounting to £2,000,000.

small compass," are:

1. The Court of Directors, to consist of eighteen instead of twenty four members, twelve to be elected by the Proprietors, and six by the Crown.

2. The revenue of Directors to be raised from £300 to

2. The revenue of Directors to be raised from £300 to £300 a year, the Chairman to receive £1,000.

3. All the ordinary appointments in the civil service, and all the scientific in the military service of India, to be thrown open to public competition, leaving to the Directors the nomination to the Cadetships in the Cavalry-of-the-Line.
4. The Governor-Generalship to be separated from the

4. The Governor-Generalship to be separated from the Governorship of Bengal, and power to be given to the Supreme Government to constitute a new Fresidency in the discricts on the Indus.

2. And Instity, the whole of this measure only to continue until the Parliament shall provide otherwise.

The speech and measure of Sir Charles Wood was subjected to a very strong and satirical criticism by Mr. Bright, whose picture of India ruined by the fiscal exertisms of the Company and Government did not, of course, receive the supplement of India ruined by Manchester and Free Trade. As to last night's speech of an Old East-Indiaman. Sir J. Hogg, Director or expiredter of the Company, I really suspect that I have Director of the Company, I really suspect that I have net with it already in 1701, 1730, 1743, 1769, 1772, 1781, net with it aiready in 1701, 1701, 1705, 1705, 1705, 1705, 17783, 1784, 1793, 1813, etc., and am induced, by way of answer to his directorial panegyric, to quote merely a few facts from the annual Indian accounts published, I believe, under his own superintendence.

Total Net-Resences of India:

....£16,987,392 | Increase of expenditure within three 17,176,707 | years, £1,213,284.

Rengal escillated in last four years from
Vorth West cacillated in last four years from
Indirar oscillated in ...

The Government of India. The great event in Parliament is the bringing forward of the Government plan for reforming the administration of India. It was done on the 3d inst. by Sir Charles Wood, in a speech of five hours. The London Times has the follow-

ing semmary and comments upon it:

It is proposed to preserve that machinery of a Court of It is preposed to preserve that machinery of a Court of Directors, acting under the control of a Ministerial Board, which now constitutes the Government of India, nor is there to be any change in the existing relations between the department which administers and the department which control. This latter department, too, is to remain unalityred in itself, but the former is to experience a considerable modification. At present 30 directors, of whom 24 are always in office, are elected by the proprietors of East India Stock, but in future the 10 are to be reduced to the and of these is 12 only are to be elected by the exist. siderable modification. At present 30 directors, of whom 24 are always in office, are elected by the proprietors of East India Stock, but in future the 30 are to be reduced to 1e, and of these 1s, 12 only are to be elected by the existing constituency, while six are to be added by nomination of the Crown from experienced Indian officials. This is the chief and indeed the only, constitutional change in the Government of British India which the bill proposes, but some material operations are suggested on collateral points. At present the directors are induced to appire to office by the lucrative patronage lodged in their hands, but it is proposed to curtail this patronage by throwing open to public competition all the ordinary appointments in the military service of India leaving to the directors the nominations only to ca dethips in the cavalry and the line. Certain reforms, too, are suggested in the local administration of India, but these we may omit for the present. The one great point, the point which would include and determine all others, is, of course, the constitution by which the home Government of India, and thereby the Government of India abroad, is to be regulated for the future; and if on this point the Ministerial measure is found to suchain the test of public opinion and Parliamentary debate we shall be anch surprised. The theory of the double Government involves in itself a complication of abundities. A "Government which is not a Government, but is governed by some other Government, is a contradiction in terms nor does the machinery before us bear any analogy to that of our ordinary colonial Administrations. Nubody doubts where or what may be the governments, administered on the spot by imperial representatives, and scrutinized to some effect, as everybody knows, in the Imperial Legislature. But the Government of India is vested, as the act runs, in an independent body celled the East India Company. This Company government of India is vested, as the act runs, in an independent body celled the Eas

to be regulated for the future; and if on this point the Miniterial measure is found to suctain the tast of public copin ion and Parliamentary debate we shall be much surprised.

The theory of the double Government is volves in itself a complication of absurdible. A "Government" which is not a Government, but is governed by some other Government, it is a contradiction in terms nor does the machinery before us bear any analogy to that of our ordinary colonial Administrations. Nobedy doubts where or what may be the government of Canada, or of Ceylon, or of Frieldad, or of the Mauritius. These governments are Imperial governments, administrated on the spot by Imperial representatives, and accrutaized to some effect as averybody knows, in the Imperial Legislature. But the Government of Hadia is vested, as the act runs, in an independent body celled the East India Company. This Company governs a failur, only, in order to reserve a voice to the Crown, a Hoard is established to control this Government on certain points when it may think proper, such course described and indicate that the Board may be an absolute nullity, or may actually eviscerate the executive Government altogether, putting itself in the place thereof, and forcing the Company to perform in its own name, and as of its own will, any such acts as it pleases. Now, this machinery, being in itself duplicate throughout, and involving duplicate transactions of all business, is of osurse, attended with twice the necessary expenditure of time and charge, whereas the finances of India exhibit a current deficit, with a plain tendency to decline. The question, therefore, is why this machinery, so coult, so cambrous, and so waterial, both in power and monry, should be retained, especially as the responsibility due from all Governments is administration. Now for large whereas the finances of India exhibit a current deficit, with a plain tendency to decline. The question, therefore, is why this machinery, so coult, so combrous, and as well and the power and monry an

Lord John Russell having used certain words in debate-the three Irish members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Monsell-Keogh and Saelei took offense and resigned. As appears by the following correspondence, however, the matter was healed up, and the statesmen retained their places: Mr. Monsell to Lord Aberdeen.

he debate.

It appears that in the course of a discussion upon the reclasiastical It research of Ireland, Lord John Russell, who is the organ of the flow-remove of Ireland, Lord John Russell, who is the organ of the flow-remove problem of the Homan Catholia Church is a masser which could not full to be more effective to the members of that communion. His Lordship described, not individual members of the Howan Catholia Church testif. "assembers of the Howan Catholia Church testif." assembers of the Howan Catholia Church testif." assembly to the Howan Catholia Church testif." assembly the Howan Catholia Church testif. "assembly the Howan Catholia Catholi

see in deep and thorough unity of sentiment with the Church and the No other Minister expressed dissent from the opinious of the Lordship they have, therefore, once first as the opinious of the Government, and of a Government publicly professing such opinious I cannot with boner remain a member.

Of the votes given upon the question before the House I do not complain; but sentiments as thereighly heatle to the civil equality of the communion to which I belong, I cannot pass by.

Acknowledging, therefore, as I am on: many accounts bound to do, the great and consistent liberality of your Lordship, and of many members of your Government, and the great personal kindness which I have received at your hands and at theirs, I begrespectfully to tender my resignation of the office which your Lordship has hitherto thought me worthy to fill.

I am, my Lord, your obliged and faithful servant,

To the Earl of Aberdeen.

William Monarill.

Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Monsell,

My DEAR Sin It is with great concern that have received yo setter, in which you tender your resireation, in coasequence of the receedings which took place in the House of Commune or Tando

precedings which took place in the House of Commons on Tasslay last.

I have to inform you that while the vote on that occasion had the senation of the Government, the reasons for that vote given by Lord John Russell, and the sentiments of which you complain are not shared by me our by any of my colleagues. I wish this to be distinctly understood, as I might otherwise be justly charged with a departure from these feedings which both in and out of office. I have held, and still hold, with regard to the Roman Catholic body, and the open several of which had specared to several Roman Catholic gentlemen to justify them in accepting office under the Government.

Words spoken in the heast of debate are liable to be misapprehended, and Lord John Russel desires me in say that he did not inpute want of leysity or the Roman Catholics, and that he expressly said that patitical and social equality englit to be maintained.

I have node a similar communication to Mr. Keogla and Mr. Sadlar; and, after the explanation, I confidently trust that you will not persever in an intention which would be to me the cause of sincers regret. I have the honor to be, my dear Sir,

W. Monsell, Esq.

ABRADERN.

ARERDEEN. Ma. Monsell to Lond Abendeen. No. 25 Chapelest, Grovsenor-aquere, June 4. My Lord,—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks the receipt of

er rom formet sets, that the policy of the Covernment's changed, it shall accept every fresh difficulty which attends its course as feasir reaso for effering to your Londship a continuance of the survices, hundred as they are, which I am capable of rendering.

Under these creumstances, I have no hesitation in according to your Londship's whites, by withdrawing my resignation.

To the Earl of Absolute.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Yacht.

When the Humboldt left, Commodore Vanderbilt's steam.
ship yacht, the North Star, was exciting great attention at Southampton. She had been thrown epen to public view admittance being obtained by tickets issued at the American Consulate. Crowds of persons availed themselves of this facility, and appeared greatly gratified by the sight of this magnificent specimen of American naval architecture. The Daily News states "that the Mayor of Southampton had brought before the Municipal bedy of that town the "propriety of some public manifestation toward Mr. Vanderbilt, on account of his having honored Southampton

My Lerd.—I keg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of year Lendality electer.

That letter puts it beyond doubt that the hads upon which I scompted effect remains unahaben, and that the sentiments of which I complained as not those of your Lerdship's (downment.

It is, indeed, deeply to be immented that a circumstance should have occurred which required so imperatively the relassantion by your Londality of the principles which you have so long professed; and I cannot exceed from myself that even the frank and generous consistency with which your Lordality has meetine eccasion may prove to sufficient in some questions to allay apprehensions which have form excited.

With me, however, it is otherwise. I have treated, and I do treat that your Lordality are highwinded actusement, resolved to deal leady and fifterally which a religious communities which has fore suffered from opposite treatment; and henceforth, unless I learn from your own ligater from formol sets, that the polity of the Government is changed, I shall accept every fresh difficulty which attends its course as a fresh mean for effecting to your Lordality which attends its course as a fresh mean for effecting to your Lordality which attends its course as a fresh mean for effecting to your Lordality as continuance of the services, has

by selecting it as the rnedezvous of his gigantic steam